

ORAL HYGIENE

JULY 1916

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George Carlson

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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ORAL HYGIENE

EDITED BY WM. W. BELCHER, D.D.S.



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PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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ORAL HYGIENE

A JOURNAL FOR DENTISTS

VOLUME VI.

JULY, 1916

NUMBER VII.

"ORAL RIGHTEOUSNESS"

J. C. HIGGASON, D.D.S., Danville, Ill.

The author presented this before an audience of laymen and it is well suited to the purpose. The opening poem is very much to the point.

'T WAS a dangerous cliff, as they freely confessed,
Tho' to walk near its crest was so pleasant,
But over its terrible edge there had slipped
A duke and full many a peasant.
So the people said something would have to be done,
But their projects did not at all tally;
Some said, put a fence around the edge of the cliff,
Some, an ambulance down in the valley.

But the cry for the ambulance carried the day,
For it spread through the neighboring city;
A fence may be useful or not, it is true,
But each heart was brimful of pity
For those that slipped over that dangerous cliff
And dwellers in highway and valley
Gave pound and gave pence not to put up a fence,
But an ambulance down in the valley.

For the cliff is all right if you're careful, they said,
And if folks ever slip or are dropping,
It isn't the slipping that hurts them so much
As the shock down below when they're stopping.
Then an old sage remarked, "It's a marvel to me
That people give far more attention
To repairing results than to stopping the cause
When they'd much better aim at prevention.

Let us stop at its source all this mischief," cried he,
Come, neighbors and friends, let us rally:
If the cliff we will fence we might almost dispose
With the ambulance down in the valley."

"Oh, he's a fanatic," the others rejoined,
"Dispense with the ambulance? Never.
He'd dispense with all charities, too, if he could,
No, we will protect them forever.
Aren't we picking up folks as fast as they fall?
And shall this man dictate to us? Shall he?
Why would people of sense stop to put up a fence
While their ambulance works down in the valley?"

But a sensible few who are practical, too,
Will not bear with such nonsense much longer:
They believe that prevention is better than cure,
And their party will soon be the stronger.
Encourage them, then, with your purse, views and pen
And while other philanthropists dally,
They will scorn all pretense and put up a stout fence
On the cliff that hangs over the valley.

THIS illustrates the sentiment and idea behind the giving of this discourse at this time. For there is no other place or department of personal hygiene where we can do so much good by putting up a fence, or by practicing preventive measures, if you please, as in the proper care and use of the mouth.

"Oral righteousness" is a term that has been coined within the last two years, perhaps, and by it we mean that the mouth must be clean, sanitary and healthy; and also that it must do its work properly, and that it must be used as God intended it to be used.

The condition of the mouth has a more extensive and profound influence on health and is more closely related to various diseases than any other part of the body.

Dr. Hurty, of national reputation, has said, "The science of living begins in the mouth. As a man eats and digests his food, so he is."

The mouth is the doorway and the teeth the sentinels, as it were, to bodily health. Let the sentinels become decayed and broken down, or lost, and disease gains entrance. A clean mouth and a good set of teeth are at least half the victory in the battle for perfect health and high efficiency.

In the mouth are registered the effects of mercury and other drugs, of periodical sprees, of overeating, of vacations and outdoor life,—in the mouth are the index keys to life and death.

To make the most of any department of life, to say nothing of our influence on others, we must be in the best possible condition as regards physical well being and habits.

It may be said that religion has little if anything to do with the body. This has the sanction of custom, the defense of habit, and the support of settled opinion, but nevertheless it is not true. Prayer, scriptural reading, and listen-

ing to sermons will not be of much avail to rid a man of sin while he keeps up bodily habits which incite the soul to continue in sin. Jesus recognized the demoralizing and debasing influence of the body on the soul. He was accustomed to a sanitary side, in his work, on the bodies of men. He could not talk to the leper about moral purity until the disease was cured.

Very much of the wickedness of mankind is simply the expression of physical conditions.

The food we eat, and the way we eat it, which depends to a certain extent on conditions in the mouth, must be recognized as a factor in our morals. Our food is not only converted into muscle, bone and blood, but also into energy, ideas and action—into your very character.

Dr. James E. Russell, of Columbia University, said, "When you ask me what counts most in education I have no hesitation in saying good health. Not only the quality of a child's mind, but the quality of his morals as well, are dependent on the proper nourishment of his body." Prayer, precept and flogging work but imperfect reform where sausage, pie, cake and slops make up the diet. The boy thus fed must behave badly—or burst.

The criminal is a sick man. Crime follows malnutrition as night does day. The craving of stimulants is a disease and is a sure sign of poorly nourished body.

Chas. D. Hilles, former secretary to ex-President Taft, and since, President of the New York Juvenile Asylum, has this to say of his work in that institution: "Acting on the premise that the bad boy is generally a sick boy, we determined some time ago to maintain a thorough physical study of the youngsters sent to us. Sixty-five per cent. of them were anemic, the result of poor food and irregular habits of living. To this half-starved condition could be attributed the waywardness and apparent viciousness of the boys. Their low stage of physical development had made them careless. Physically their fiber was weak; their mentality and morality suffered accordingly.

"Then we went further and sought for the physical cause of the anemic condition of our charges. We found that more than ninety per cent. of the boys, and they were all under fifteen years of age, came to us with bad teeth. For years those boys had not been able to chew their food properly. They had acquired the habit of bolting everything they put into their mouths.

"Immediately upon admission to the children's village the dentist makes searching examinations of his mouth and teeth. All possible repairs are made and the teeth thoroughly cleaned, then the boy is sent to his room with a toothbrush and paste. He experiences so much relief that almost always he is glad to give his mouth and teeth the

necessary attention. Regularly every six months each boy in the village visits the dentist. Never again, so long as he is with us is he permitted to suffer because his teeth lack attention. I believe we are right when we say the dentist is the greatest influence for good known to us. More than ninety per. cent. of our boys make good and are successful after they leave us."

Dr. Otis Nesbit, of Valparaiso, Ind., has for several years made a special medical study of school children. He speaks as follows of his experiences: "The physical examinations of the pupils in the Valparaiso public schools in 1911-1912 was made by three physicians, each examining about the same number. The principal defects and diseased conditions found were as follows:

Number of pupils examined	609
Per cent. with enlarged tonsils	64
Per cent. with enlarged cervical glands	48
Per cent. with defects of vision	23
Per cent with defect of breathing	15
Per cent. with adenoids..	10
Per cent. with defect of hearing	6
Per cent. with anemia...	5
Per cent. with discharging ear	1
Per cent. with goitre....	12

In a study of the conditions of the children's teeth, made by seven dentists, the examination including all the pupils in the Valparaiso public

schools, it was found that 88 per cent. of them had diseased teeth.

A large number of these different defects found by the physicians was due to, and caused by, the bad condition of the teeth.

Often a little attention of the proper kind will correct a defect if taken in time, but if allowed to progress, the child is handicapped for life. When you improve a child physically you improve him morally. A child with a clean mouth and body, will be cleaner in his speech and actions. Clean thoughts will radiate from a clean environment. If you would have your child develop morally and have a noble character, start him in life with as nearly a perfect body as possible. It is today a generally accepted fact that in order to secure the best mental development, the pupil must be free from physical defects. The reverse must also be true. As the troubles increase and become chronic, the pupil's mentality and perception are weakened, he is unable to keep pace with those who are normal, drops behind, becomes discouraged and oftentimes degenerates into a criminal.

Health is the most valuable of all possessions, for with health one may attain anything else within reach. The world is looking for healthy men and women to do its work. Civilization is one long anxious search for the people with clear eye, and good breaths, and it is not too much

to say that success centers in the incisors. Theodore Roosevelt might serve as an example of this last fact. Good health implies good teeth, firm solid gums and a clean mouth. Then men and women with the healthy molars are ever found in the vanguard of civilization. Bad teeth spell—and small, failure and physical foreclosure.

This has been called the age of electricity, the age of concrete, the age of the farmer, but Fra Elbertas has well dubbed it "The age of dentistry." He also has said "My opinion is that modern dentistry has done more than any other factor in adding to human efficiency, health and comfort."

John S. Marshall, M.D., D.D.S., author and writer, and formerly examining and supervising dental surgeon of the U. S. army, says, "The tooth brush is the yard stick by which the degree of civilization of a people or a nation may be measured. From time immemorial the care which a people or a nation has given to its teeth, is the index of the degree of its civilization. The gospel of the tooth-brush is a righteous one for it has as its aim the betterment of the health and consequently the happiness of the human race."

An unclean mouth is the most considerable, constant, insistent menace to health to which an individual is exposed. They are a source of insidious infection in the individual and a dangerous depot

for the dissemination of disease to others.

Dr. Osler, in an address before the Royal College of Surgeons of London, said: "If I were asked to say whether more physical deterioration was produced by alcohol or defective teeth, I would unhesitatingly say, diseased teeth."

Dr. Neff, of New York City, who is authority on treatment of tuberculosis, said at the International Medical Congress which met at Washington, D. C., "I defy the most skilled physician to cure or help a tuberculosis patient who has decayed teeth in his mouth."

A member of New York neurological institute recently reported a number of cases of nervous disorders which recovered promptly when diseased teeth were extracted or properly treated.

Dr. Mayo, the great surgeon, in an address before the Chicago Dental Society, said: "Seventy-five per cent. of all major operations are abdominal and are due to some invading infection, and medical science has not succeeded in removing the cause. The next great step in medicine must come from the dentists."

Oral righteousness would have prevented many of these operations.

The history of the development of our knowledge of the influence of mouth conditions on general health, according to Dr. Howard Raper, of Indianapolis, may be divided into three stages,

which he gives as follows: First, is the mechanical stage which considers the mouth as a mechanical apparatus. Without good teeth we cannot have good mastication; without good mastication we cannot have good digestion; without good digestion there cannot be good assimilation and nutrition, and without these good health is impossible. If digestive power is lacking a stomach full of the very best food can do nothing but harm. Food does not nourish the body, the body nourishes itself from the food it digests and assimilates.

The second is the bacterial stage. The study of bacteriology taught us to cease to look upon the mouth merely as mechanical apparatus and to consider it as a bacterial incubator, a source of possible infection. A mouth full of decaying teeth and spongy gums then, is not only a broken masticating machine, it is something worse. It is a predisposing cause to practically all infectious diseases, including pneumonia, diphtheria, tuberculosis, tonsilitis, measles, and many other bacterial diseases the germs of which may live in the mouth.

The third is the metastatic infection stage. The metastatic infection theory is something new and will probably prove to be the most important contribution to medical literature since the promulgation of the theory that germs cause diseases. It teaches that some of the living bacteria from the pus in a tonsil,

at the apex of a tooth or in a pyorrhea pocket may enter the blood stream and be carried to a joint, the heart, or some other remote part of the body and there set up disorders such as arthritis, some forms of heart trouble, nerve disorders and stomach disturbances. Since the use of the X-ray to make examinations the search for a local focus of infection has led to its location in the jaws, oftener than any other part of the body, with the possible exception of the tonsils.

Pyorrhea, or Riggs disease, as it is sometimes called, is one of the filthiest, yet one of the most common diseases of the human family. It is generally understood by the public to be incurable; by scientific and proper treatment, however, it can be cured, but those who are looking for something to swab on, or to take from a spoon, or even to inject hypodermically, to cure pyorrhea, will be disappointed for it will never be cured that way. Its cure requires that the cause be removed and the habits of living which brought it on be corrected.

Although accompanied with practically no pain until in its advanced stages, its bad effects are serious and far reaching, because it poisons the whole system. I have known patients who had been doctoring with physicians for two and three years, for almost the whole category of disease, who were irritable, pessimistic, a killjoy in the home and a hindrance in their

community, who, when their mouths were put in a clean, comfortable and healthy condition not only regained their health, but also became cheerful and happy, a source of pleasure to their friends and a power for good in their field of endeavor.

Dr. G. C. Otrich, physician and surgeon, in a paper read before the Illinois State Dental Society, recently said, "The physician should look for coated teeth rather than coated tongues." The coated tongue and all that it represents is often due to bad conditions of the teeth.

I firmly believe that nearly all diseases, suffering and trouble comes because of ignorance. Continually we hear the cry of the distressed, "If I had only known." Recently I read an article in one of our medical magazines entitled "The Tragedy of Parental Ignorance." It stated that more little white coffins were required because of mothers' ignorance than for any other reason. If this be true then it seems to me that some of us must answer for it at the judgment day.

I have not the time to go into details as to the care of the mouth or its use, every one should go to his family dentist and physician for such individual information and instruction. I want, however, to say a few things about the child's mouth because of its almost universal neglect. Most people attach little or no importance to the baby teeth, while the fact is they are five

times as important as are the permanent teeth in the making of a healthy and well balanced man or woman. Sound, regular, clean baby teeth are wealth of wonderful worth to children. Such teeth are a fourfold value: first as organs of mastication, second as spreaders and moulders of permanent arches and nasal passages; third, guides to the eruption of the permanent teeth, and fourth as organs assisting in clear speech. A child is a bundle of possibilities, and often, wrapped therein are the undeveloped talents of a genius. A child takes on habits very easily—a fortunate thing it is that a good habit is just as hard to break as a bad one; did you ever think of it in that way? Hence the importance of forming good habits in childhood. A cavity and tenderness develops in a baby tooth; the child cannot masticate comfortably so he bolts his food, later this becomes a habit which may cling to him through life; but that is not the worst, his body is starving for nourishment when it is most needed, thus preventing his physical development and delaying the advance of education and character upbuilding.

Teeth as organs of mastication are more valuable to children of from three to six years of age than to adults, because adults are not only better able to chew with an imperfect masticating apparatus, but their digestive organs are better able to cope with imperfectly chewed food; also

the child is in the period of development, the most important period, perhaps, in one's life, because during this time nature does the fundamental things. She seems then to put things into place and shape, so that thereafter growth follows along those lines.

The baby teeth are as well designed to perform their function as the permanent ones are to perform theirs. No teeth, deciduous or permanent, were ever formed to chew pap or mush, but they were formed to chew hard resisting foods. Teeth so exercised never fail of their function nor fail to improve by the exercise of their function. Natives of countries where hard foods are eaten have strong broad jaws and sound teeth. Such development in the jaws and teeth also lowers the nasal floor or hard palate and enlarges the nasal cavities, providing for proper breathing and insuring against adenoids.

The baby's mouth should be washed and kept clean even before the teeth appear, and when the teeth come in they should be kept clean and comfortable, always, then the child will masticate well and grow into a healthy man or woman.

The first of the permanent set, the first permanent molar, comes in at the age of six years and is the most important tooth in the arch, because upon it depends the stability of the arch, the relations of the jaw to each other, and the strength of character express-

ed by the face. Also it is the most often neglected and lost. This is generally due to ignorance, for many parents mistake this for a baby tooth, as it comes in before any of the baby teeth come out, normally.

There are twenty teeth in the baby set, ten above and ten below. If you start in the center of the mouth and count five each way, any tooth back of that is a permanent tooth and should always be saved.

The cost of dental work is often given as an excuse for neglect; the value of honest, conscientious dental service is too well established for any argument. If such service is needed, neglecting to have it done will cost more than having it done.

Another cause of neglect is the fear and dread that most people have of the ordeal in the dental chair, but this is rapidly disappearing. With the wonderful progress in the last few years, dental science has given us improvements in both equipment and methods, that make it possible for practically all dental work to be done with little or no pain.

Cleanliness is next to Godliness, and some present day sage has remarked that cleanliness *is* Godliness. Then let us neglect no part of personal hygiene, but of all its departments let us not neglect the mouth, and most important of all, let us use the mouth as God intended it should be used; thus shall we bring back to the Maker, man as he was created.

A NEW BRUNSWICK MOOSE-HUNT

J. C. NUGENT, D.D.S., Altoona, Pa.

SO close down the roll top and shut troubles in
And fasten them there with the key;
We're off in a trice
For the game's paradise
On the banks of the Miramichi, my boys,
On the Nor'west Miramichi.

The cabin of spruce logs is built neath the trees,
As cozy and snug as you'd like.
Thence out through the vale
O'er hill, down dale,
The huntsman goes forth on his hike, my boys,
In quest of the game on his hike.

Up over birch ridges and down thro' the fir
And out o'er the barrens so wide,
To the vast feeding grounds
Where big game abounds
We'll follow our competent guide, my boys—
Just we and our gun and our guide.

The horn made of birch bark is raised to his lips;
Now hark as he sends forth the call.
Be steady of aim
When we've sighted the game
And the forest's great monarch will fall, my boys;
The moose, his proud lordship, will fall.

That call so deceiving, now loud and now low,
Has all the "moose talk" in its scope;
Yet not every spot
Will yield us a shot,
We must hunt and be patient and hope, my boys,
It will come if we *hunt* and we *hope*.

The guide yet again sends the note from his horn,
Now hark to the grunt in reply.
Hear his great antlers crash
Thro' the brush. What a smash!
He is coming right on, he will die, my boys,
The rifle is poised, he will die.

Yet caution again. Eye and ear alert;
His nose, too, is sniffing the air.
But it's useless. The ball
Found its mark. See him fall.
Such great antlered trophies are rare, my boys,
Such bell and such antlers are rare.

Vacation is over. We've captured the prize.
Farewell to the Miramichi.
Good-bye to our guide
("All wool, a yard wide")
And back to our labors we'll flee, my boys,
To our home and our loved ones we'll flee.

THE STORY OF TIM

IN NINE CHAPTERS

The editor prepared this article for use in a local Mouth Hygiene campaign, some seven years ago and it served well its purpose. One chapter appeared each day in the daily papers, thus presenting a continued story. With the exception of rewriting one section, no attempt has been made to bring it up to date. Frequent requests for material suitable for newspaper publicity, determined its republication at this time

CHAPTER I.

HE was christened Timothy, but the kind-hearted neighbors soon abbreviated this to "Timmie," and later it was "Tim," and this seemed to please everyone, including his fond parents,

**A Clean
Tooth
Never
Decays**

who lived on the "Avenue," very close to a big bake shop, where one would get the benefit of all the delightful odors that came from the ovens.

Tim was the third baby, but the only one living. Those who came before had succumbed to insanitary milk and a trying second summer, with teething ills and other incidents to insanitary surroundings.

His mother was very fond of him, and so, too, were the neighbors who called and were very free with their advice; but Tim's mother had learned, by sad experience, that crackers and beer or cold potatoes were not the best food for a newly-arrived baby, and procured his milk at a nearby station, and was reasonably careful in sterilizing his nursing bottles.

Tim was such a fat and rosy baby, and weighed just ten pounds when he first came into the world. The immediate business of this little specimen of humanity seemed to be in the eating line. His parents were both healthy, and little Tim soon developed an appetite that would have done credit to a hired man, and paid strict attention to his job of putting on flesh; for Tim had a big contract; he must double his weight within a year. If he failed in this he would join his predecessors with a "gone-before-sign," and his name in the big family Bible.

Suppose that you, a healthy man, weighing 150 pounds, was told that you must double your weight within a year. Don't you suppose you would commence to store away the necessary food for such a problem?

And Tim was busy; he was ever at the lunch counter and seemed to be little more than an animated mouth with a stomach and digestive system. He nursed from the bottle, went to sleep and awoke with a cry couched in one word; like unto "Oliver," he was always asking for more.

II.

Tim had the scarlatina and numerous stomach disorders. These latter attacks followed generally when his fond mother chewed some delicacy in her own mouth and placed it in his. His being, for good or evil, was determined by his weight, and the family scales became almost a shrine to the anxious parents.

Once having doubled his weight, he must do it over again, and, having successfully passed that trying period, the second summer, with its teething terrors, he has, after a time, twenty good, sound teeth to help him double his weight again. He has long since graduated from the lunch counter, and now sits at the family table and takes his meals, fortified between times with cookies, milk, bread and molasses, and other delicacies of childhood.

At five years of age he weighs fifty pounds and enters the kindergarten. Now is the time when he needs those twenty teeth, needs them badly, as he must not only go on developing in weight, but also provide for his mental equipment as well. His mother has been careless in taking care of his baby teeth, and he does not know that they should be kept clean and brushed at least twice daily; they have been allowed to decay, and he is seriously handicapped in the struggle for existence.

He ceases to put on weight. How can he gain? His teeth

are decayed; they ache and keep him awake, are painful to use, and he hates to chew on them, so lives on soups and mushes. The decayed teeth ulcerate and slimy yellow pus or matter is thrown off and contaminates every mouthful of food he swallows.

Over twenty varieties of harmful germs have been found in the human mouth. Tim doesn't have them all, but he has a sufficient number to keep him miserable. The pus secreted not only contaminates his food, but alters his gastric juices and makes them useless for the purpose for which they were intended. He becomes puny, his vitality is lowered, and while a body in health can consume a great number of harmful germs, Tim, with his lowered physical condition, is a prey to them all, and has one thing after another.

III.

A clean mouth is a safeguard against disease; a clean mouth turneth away trouble is as good a proverb as "a soft answer turneth away wrath."

Tim's poor little mouth has been neglected and he has a dozen or more cavities in as many teeth. His tonsils are swollen and enlarged. As one of the results of a dirty mouth, adenoids make their appearance; they are a growth in the back of the throat, and he finds it impossible to breathe through his nose, and must of necessity

keep his mouth open to breathe. His blood is impoverished, he isn't getting his supply of oxygen to keep it pure, and it is further contaminated with every breath he inhales through his unclean mouth.

At this trying period he has that most dreadful of childish diseases, diphtheria; with a mouth diseased, enlarged tonsils, adenoids and a lowered physical condition and no teeth worthy of the name, his chance of recovery is one in a hundred. He is hurried to the hospital, and, thanks to a strong constitution he has inherited, he manages to pull through. For a long time he is little better than an invalid. The doctor, who comes every other day, examines his tongue and pulse, shakes his head and talks about country air and nourishing food. It never occurs to him to look at Tim's teeth and mouth as a cause of his troubles, but he prescribes "tonics" galore.

His natural defenses are weakened and his hearing becomes impaired as a result of the adenoid growths shutting off the supply of air to the ear passages; the faulty digestion reflects on the sensory nerves and his eyesight is impaired. He becomes peevish, cross; fights his playmates and is a general nuisance to himself and the family, who despair of ever rearing him.

Tim's parents do not know that these adenoid growths can be removed by a comparatively simple operation,

and his face soon takes on the idiotic stare, with mouth continually open. Did you ever try breathing through your mouth for ten minutes? Try it and see how Tim was suffering. His nose, intended to warm the air and prepare it for the delicate structure of the lungs, becomes a useless ornament. The nose has a still more important function; it is meant to screen the dust and catch the germs contained in the air so they shall not enter the lungs. He is without his natural defense also.

Ninety per cent. of the diseases flesh is heir to are introduced through the mouth, and he is lacking in any defense through his disregard of the simple rules of mouth hygiene.

IV.

As a result of his inability to chew, Tim does not use his muscles of mastication and his jaws cease to develop and grow. When his permanent teeth appear they find a baby jaw and no room for a man's teeth and crowd themselves in as well as they can. The baby teeth being decayed, the roots are not absorbed and they are allowed to remain or are painfully removed; they make a bad condition worse by taking up the space intended for their betters, and the incoming teeth are irregular and add to the evil appearance of Tim's face. If his parents had the money his teeth could be regulated and the jaws de-

veloped, but they are too poor and ignorant, and his face is very unpleasant to look upon.

Tim's mother is very careful that his food shall be prepared in a cleanly manner, the kitchen utensils are bright and shining. The dishes from which he partakes his meals are sure to be clean and thoroughly washed before each meal.

But to what purpose? This food must pass through a mouth that is like a cesspool, and contaminates everything it touches.

He has been taught to wash his face and bathe his body, but his mouth, the very vestibule of life, has been left wholly without care, but his clothes they are clean and neat. His poor, ignorant and fond mother has decked him out in the best. His poor little mouth has been neglected until it looks like a burnt district and is repulsive in the extreme. To his mother Tim's mouth was a sealed cavity, and she never thought of examining it until disease manifested itself in aching teeth, and this was accepted as a disease that was passing like unto the measles, to be suffered until such a time as nature replaced them with a second set, or in the case of the permanent set, to be replaced by the dentist with an artificial substitute.

When Tim graduated from the kindergarten his troubles had not secured such a hold, and he commenced his studies in the big school room with a

bright and smiling face; he was "free and equal," he did not know it, but he was an equal chance for pain and suffering.

V.

Tim had a diseased mouth and "colds" were his special trouble. With every cough, with every sneeze he sends out numberless droplets containing great numbers of germs; with every exhalation he contaminates his fellows. This condition is particularly bad in crowded, unsanitary "annexes." No child should be allowed to scatter the results of physical neglect in this manner.

But Tim was not conscious of spreading disease. His was only one of many unclean and uncared for mouths, any one of which was sufficient to contaminate the atmosphere of a whole school room. He passed his burden of microbes around impartially. The uncared-for child of the poor, with aching and diseased teeth, bears the pain, but all his associates, including the carefully guarded child of the rich, with ideal home surroundings, must share in the morbid pathological conditions brought about by his sufferings.

Poor Tim, poisoned with the exuding pus from his defective teeth, and the functions of nutrition interfered with, unable to chew his food, is soon left behind in his studies, and figures in the mentally deficient class in

school. He becomes discouraged; he is told he is not "bright"; he loses faith in himself and he looks with envy on those more favored.

His companions shun him and he has no place in their childish sports. He plays "hookey," innocently at first, but soon without the innocent features, and this is the first step in a life of crime.

Whipped and misunderstood at home, apologized for at school, with a reputation for a bad temper, for being obstinate and dull, when the whole trouble was that he had to fight a diseased condition, produced by a deficient and uncared-for dental equipment; with the poisoned and contaminated and poorly chewed food that refused to build healthy tissues and brain matter, Tim, little by little, day by day, year by year, suffering at first from mental incapacity, denied the association with his fellows, he finds congenial company and becomes a physical and moral degenerate.

VI.

Tim's downfall is now complete; he is known among his associates as "Tim, the Tough," serves his time in prison, and on his release trains with "the gang" and becomes a power in local politics.

Tim is only a type; we cannot escape this responsibility; the child of today is to be the ruler of tomorrow,

the lawmakers and the governors of our cities and the nation.

The law of the statute book is the law made by public opinion, and public opinion is being largely shaped by men and women of improper mental and physical development, by men from children grown, who did not have a square deal in our schools, and who labored under a physical and mental handicap; they were never "free and equal," and this is the part of the cost that every community is paying for poorly developed children.

Do you think this picture has been overdrawn? How many children whom you know have entered school full of promise, and from some unknown cause have slowly drifted from bad to worse, lost their place and degenerated into physical and mental unfit?

Dr. Gulick, after some time investigating this matter, says that two defective teeth in the mouth of a child will retard him for half a year, and adenoids will keep a child back a year.

What are we doing for children like Tim in this land of ours? Don't you think he has a right to have his mouth placed in condition? If his parents cannot afford to have it done, then the State should step in and insist that the conditions be corrected. "For the child not charity, but justice."

VII.

Tim's father was a hard-working man. He had, by the closest economy, bought a home in the suburbs. This becoming a property owner was the culmination of a long-delayed dream.

Owning property, one must pay taxes; one of these is that of the schools. Tim's father soon found it cost a lot of money to pay for the "free schools." While he had rented his home, he had not thought much about the matter, figuring that he was getting the better of the proposition, and it was only the rich that had to pay tax. He hadn't realized that the landlord paid the school tax and then added the amount, and some besides, to his weekly rental. What made the taxes so high?

He was told that it took eight years for a girl or boy to go through the public schools. A child starts at six; at fourteen should be graduated, and the cost is figured at so much per capita.

Every time a scholar fails in his school work and is left behind it takes just so much longer and adds materially to the school tax. It is estimated that this entails an extra expense of between three and four million dollars in the school work of New York City each year. Some of this was due to defective mentality, but 90 per cent. was from defective physical condition. A very large portion of those suffering from

physical defects were dental. In one school of 308 who were physically defective, 267 had bad teeth. Furthermore, 75 to 98 per cent. of our school children were suffering from defective teeth. These figures were not guesswork, but carefully compiled from every country in the world.

What are the people of the United States doing to combat this evil in the public schools? Why, nothing! We have plenty of money to fight doodle bugs, foot and mouth disease among our cattle and infectious diseases among hogs and money for forest preserves.

In 148 cities of the Union, during the year 1907, the ratio for health department expenses to the total government expenses were 18-10; the ratio for fire and police in these same cities was 23 per cent. Greater New York spent \$8,000,000 on her fire department, with a fire loss of \$9,400,000. For the public health department \$2,418,499. The value of life lost from preventable diseases in New York City yearly, using Professor Fisher's estimate of \$1,700 as the producing value, was \$56,550,000.

Question: Would it not be economy to spend less money on our cattle and hogs and more on our greatest national asset, the boys and girls of today, who are soon to be our rulers and lawgivers?

VIII.

If Tim had lived in Germany he would have been compelled to keep his mouth clean, not only for his own good, but for his fellow-students. Germany is a country where they are not only very much concerned about the health of their cattle and hogs, but have the intelligence to look after their school children as well.

It was only after the startling nature of the school children's need of dental services were presented to her that, after mature deliberation, the work was undertaken and first established in the City of Strassburg, where they have recently erected a \$60,000 building for the school dispensary. All school children's teeth are examined twice yearly, and those too poor to pay are treated without recompense, and the municipality pays for the services rendered. This action has been followed by other cities, and at the present time over forty have dental dispensaries connected with their school system.

Switzerland, Russia and other continental countries have followed her example, and in the City of St. Petersburg, Russia, are NINE such institutions for her worthy school children.

Germany, having established this espionage, was the first to discover a great truth—it really paid in dollars and cents to take care of her school children's teeth.

The work has been in op-

eration for a sufficient length of time to demonstrate,

First. That the time expended in putting the teeth in order was far less than the time formerly lost in toothache and disability, caused by diseased teeth.

Second. That the cost of keeping the teeth in order was more than compensated for by better health and consequent reduction in medical expense.

Third. That the child became physically stronger, secured a higher average in his studies, was easier to control, and was apparently happier.

IX.

If Tim had lived in Boston, Mass., he would have attended a big, well ventilated school with a medical inspector and a school nurse, who would soon have detected his diseased condition, and his parents would have been notified. If too poor to care for him, he would have been sent to the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children and there had his adenoid growths removed and teeth cared for.

This institution is a memorial to the Messrs. Forsyth, one of whom left half a million dollars for the founding of an institution where the teeth of poor children could be taken care of. Suffering all his life because of the lack of dental attention when he was a child, he wished to help other poor children and prevent their experiencing the ills of an

uncared-for mouth. The amount of his bequest was deemed insufficient, and his two remaining brothers added \$2,000,000 and erected a memorial building of marble and bronze, costing \$600,000, with full equipment for the treatment of the worthy poor of Greater Boston. It is a question if ever money was so wisely given for any purpose. With the endowment it will be possible to care for generations of children unborn and relieve them of the handicap of the many ills associated with an uncared-for mouth. A fee of five cents each visit is charged for the service, whether it be the removal of tonsils, adenoids, filling, extracting or straightening the teeth. Up to the age of sixteen they are welcome to the most skillful dental attention, providing they be poor and worthy. These children are helped to become better citizens, better men and women, as the care of the teeth is a step toward the care of the body in general, and with it increased confidence and self-respect.

Mr. George Eastman, Rochester, N. Y., has given over a million dollars for a similar institution for the poor children of his home city, and it is expected to be ready early in 1917. The dentists of Rochester have been caring for the teeth of school children for over eleven years, and this new dispensary is a recognition of their work.

Beginning in Rochester,

the caring for the teeth of school children has spread over every part of America, and it is estimated there are over two hundred centers where this work is in active operation. In every large city, and in places of less than 5,000 population, free dental dispensaries have been established, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Health or the educational authorities and funds provided by the municipality for their support.

The necessity of this work is appalling; we have just scratched the surface. What is needed is a dental dispensary and a dentist in every school in the land. The time is rapidly approaching when this will be considered an essential in school work. During the past we have erected expensive school buildings with elaborate equipment and a trained teaching force to impart knowledge to children who, because of their physical ills, have been unable to accept the instructions so carefully prepared. It is cheaper to prevent these ills than it is to attempt their cure, and an investment in school dental dispensaries will not cost money; it will save it.

Physical ills incident to childhood are affections of the eye, ear, nose, throat, and the mouth and teeth. All have their influence, but the teeth most of all. It has been estimated that 40 per cent. of the physical disability of our school children is due to this cause.

MY STAR PATIENT

KENT KANE CROSS, D.D.S., Denver, Colo.

IN whatever capacity we serve, "touching" incidents occur which brighten the humdrum of life.

Thus came Pat into my professional life. He "had just arrove that mornin'" from the hills of a neighboring state, weary and heavy laden. As an apology for the heaviness he explained that he "had not took a dthink fer three year," and as he "had to roide oll noight on the thrain," he was "*disgusted*." So was I, but neither from the same cause, nor with the same effect.

It was necessary to "pool" all the remaining upper teeth, which had succumbed to the ravages of pyorrhea and tobacco juice.

Anesthesia was unnecessary, for that wonderful analgesic, John Barleycorn, worked admirably. Worked! I should say it did, until the last root was "grubbed." He spashed blood fine.

When asked for a deposit, he produced a roll of bills that would have staggered Brother Bill himself. I succeeded in extracting a twenty from the roll, absolutely without pain, but left most of the root of all evil for the saloonman. Yes, the state legalized the traffic then.

He was to have a full upper and a partial "downer," with Gilmore attachments. (Thanks to Gil.)

Pat was to return the next

day to have his "gooms threatened." He was "an hour airly an' ye couldn't do much annyway." He was seeing double. I suggested that he see my friend, the oculist (who likes double fees), for he still had his roll uninvested—"inunder" his vest, I mean.

I suggested another deposit. Needed the money to buy material. "Yez don't nade it; yer afraid o' me," is all I got. Such soldiers of misfortune think the professional man has his clothes lined with bills and no bills to pay.

"When dreams come true,"
I'll think so too.

"You might lose it," said I, in despair.

"They'll have a harrrd time takin' it away frum me," says Pat.

Yes?

It was rather difficult to complete the undertaking, for appointments were the least of his troubles and the most of mine. I might say to his credit that he made a good average, but was usually at least an hour off. I might say, also, that during the succeeding ordeals the condition of the patient was anywhere from two-thirds sober to "stewed to the guards." By using a little lateral pressure, I had broken a carborundum disc. He felt a piece in his mouth, removed it and looked at it for a full minute, "Did that thing

come out o' me tooth?" he asked, innocently. And yet, how long, O Pat!

The attachments were finally made for the lower, and plaster impressions taken. The plaster "burned," said Pat. This was one of the "two-thirds sober" days—the upper two-thirds, for he still had symptoms of tanglefoot.

The day the dentures were ready for insertion was a memorable one. He was to appear at "four pay im." Four o'clock had gotten to be five and no Patrick appeared. My heart sank to the waistline. At five-fifteen luck changed.

The conquering hero had indeed come, "somewhat disfigured, but still in the ring." Like the gentleman that he was, he apologized. "A few minutes late, but it don't matter."

For the first time in my office experience I really welcomed the smell of liquor and all it stood for. It was a good omen. The "tayth" would fit. He could put in the upper "foine." It was

"just loike takin' a dthink to put it in."

But the "son-of-a-gun downer" was more complicated. It had to go in place a certain way, which it required our Don Quixote forty minutes to master.

At first the set felt like a mouthful of rocks, but, like Demosthenes, he got used to the mouthful of rocks. They were acknowledged a success.

Then, Roll, Jordan, Roll! The roll had withstood the strain of high life in the city. It had shrunk, it is true, but had not evaporated. He paid me willingly and well. He was to return for possible relief from "high spots," which he did. He was so used to hitting the high places that he "scarcely could notice it at all."

To my extreme pleasure (I will not say great surprise) he was still drunk enough to wear the "tayth."

No hearts or heads were broken at that last good-bye.

He left singing:

"It's a long way to Tipperary,

It's a long way to go—

I'll go back to old Wyomin',

The sage brush needs me so."

With the freight congestion at Atlantic ports, the shipper in a hurry has had recourse to the express companies and they have been carrying live horses, victrolas, automobiles, special machinery, and single pieces weighing 15,000 pounds. Goods such as were never known before have been sent by express and the companies have increased their equipment and sent in repeat orders for automobile trucks and horse-driven vehicles. Charges have been as high as \$2,000 per car in some cases. And a few years ago we thought with the advent of the parcel post the express companies would have to go out of business.

ALASKA DENTAL ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

CHARLES DAGGETT, D.D.S., Seward, Alaska

This Association was founded 1914 and "nearly every eligible practitioner" is a member. The committee on Oral Hygiene is a most important one and evidently a live wire and the message of "Good Teeth, Good Health" is being spread in Alaska by the members. With the lack of communication and long distances as a handicap they are doing better work than spots on the map where dentists elbow each other on the street and do not speak as they pass. They are after the unlicensed practitioner good and plenty. *Oral Hygiene* extends the right hand of fellowship and is ready to help in any way in its power

IN reviewing the past year's endeavors of this Association, the work of organization has taken precedence over all else. How well this has been done is best shown by the membership roll, which now numbers nearly every eligible practitioner of dentistry in Alaska.

To our retiring secretary, Dr. H. Cockerille, is due much credit for his efficient work, handicapped as it has been by great distances and, in some instances, tardy replies. A vote of thanks for faithful service is extended to him by all our members.

You will note a full complement of standing committeemen. Each will do his part this coming year by some real accomplishment. The Committee on Oral Hygiene might well have embraced every member of the Association were they in easy communication. As a profession we can give a boon to humanity, if nothing else were accomplished than the education of the public mind to the great powers of PREVENTION. The truism of "Good Teeth, Good Health" and "A Clean Tooth Cannot Decay," if not preached

from the pulpit can be taken home by the children. Every school should have the chance to get first-hand information on Mouth Care, and no one can impress this as can the dentist in a little talk in the school room. He will find the children anxious for another visit and the teachers and trustees giving willing aid, while the parents will be grateful to a degree that he little dreamed.

The Alaska Federation of Women's Clubs can also give valued help, and with the dentist and physician working together, lasting results will be accomplished.

If the press of the territory becomes interested in this movement, Alaska can easily lead the world in "First Aid to Good Health," as it has been fittingly called by Dr. L. V. Smith, who, as physician for one of the big Alaska mines, has had ample opportunity to observe its dire need.

Among other things destroyed in the Seward fire were school posters and the stereopticon views as put out by the National Mouth Hygiene Association of America, together with an interest-

ing lecture paper. This outfit was supplemented by slides donated by the Dentenol and Pyorrhocide Company, showing the ravages of neglected pyorrhea in a vivid manner. Our committee could secure such another outfit for the use of our members, and very possibly could get duplicates also of the pyorrhea slides. If you will give but one hour each year to this work write your committee and they will be ready with helps and glad of your suggestions.

Dr. Romig, President of the Southwestern Alaska Medical Association, observes that "The majority of the ailments of the alimentary canal are associated with bad mouth conditions and frequently are directly traceable to extensions of mouth infections," while Dr. Sloan, ex-President of the Northwestern Alaska Medical Association, calls particular attention to the need for treatment of the so-called *Pyorrhea*, and remarks upon both its prevalence and virulence.

Our brothers, the physicians and surgeons, are looking to the dentists with more and more dependence, and every day are sending patients to them for treatment, as mouth conditions are found to be responsible for maladies that will not succumb to treatment until the dentist has put that mouth in order.

Dr. Charles Mayo said in an address at Chicago, when

President of the American Medical Association, "The next step in PREVENTIVE MEDICINE lays with the dentist," and not only at home, but abroad, are these truths being realized.

The American Ambulance Corps of Paris is giving its patients dental attention and are having their cases dismissed on the average of ten days earlier than other institutions. The American physician and the American dentist are working together and proving American efficiency.

Dr. E. F. German, who has given mouth affections considerable attention, finds a large number of patients with varying amounts of "Puss Flow" from the gums, and states that the great majority of these are entirely unaware of the condition, the early stages of which are accompanied by but little pain or soreness.

The up-to-date dentist, by diagnosing many physical ills and defects, and by referring such to the physician for early treatment, often saves the patient what otherwise might, if neglected, result in a grave affection.

Dr. Cora Daggett, specializing in "Prophylaxis," says: "Cleaning the teeth, as has been commonly practiced, is a delusion and a snare."

Whisking the teeth at so much a whisk is not good dentistry, when what is really needed is a thorough scaling and polishing, together with proper medication (often requiring several sit-

tings), supplemented by instructions for daily cleansing and future "Prophylaxis."

The question of "The Business Side of Dentistry" should be carefully gone into by some member or committee and the findings given to all our members. The X-ray and research work have shown as very faulty much of the work that but a few years ago was considered first class. Present-day standards require an outlay in time and money that makes truly good dentistry quite expensive, while inferior service is a menace to both comfort and health. The average patient will cheerfully pay the fee for expert service, providing he has any way of knowing that the fee is just, and it is up to the dentist to prove this and then "deliver the goods."

A number of cities and a great many large concerns have instituted free, or nearly free, dental service, realizing its great economic value and that good dentistry is out of the reach of any but the moderately well-to-do.

We hope to have some papers that will deal with some of the problems we find, many of them peculiar to Alaska. These should be quite interesting. Here we are, close to half a hundred, in the same line of work and seldom rub elbows. Let's get acquainted and you do your part when called on.

The 1915 committee on ethics reports as their recommendation that our code pre-

scribe as permissible the placing in the paper of a card. It would limit the announcement to: Name, location, phone, hours and a mention of legitimate specialties or new treatments. This is for a convenient guide to the public and not as the display of a bargain sale. It is needed information and affords financial support to the local paper.

It has been called to the attention of the Association that there are attempts at illegal practice in some sections. Your President has called this to the attention of Governor J. F. A. Strong, whose response was to the effect that the Alaska Dental Laws will be enforced, and that it was the duty of every private citizen, as well as every dentist, who has reason to believe the Alaska Dental Laws are being violated, to so advise the member of the board in the judicial division in which it is claimed such law is being violated, and it would then be the obvious duty of the board to bring action at once. To quote: "This country needs a good class of dentists, and the practice of dentistry should be properly safeguarded in the interests of the public," and again, "In other words, co-operation, not only between the practicing dentists of the Territory and the Dental Board, but individuals (citizens) as well, is necessary for the elimination of illegal dental practitioners, if such there be, and

the protection of the public as well."

On this subject the Secretary of the Board, Dr. Maule, writes the Governor: "Kindly give us the name or names of any dentist or dentists practicing in the Territory without a license, and we will do our part."

You will agree that the standard of dentistry in Alaska is high. I do not know of a town in the Territory but that has at least one good dentist, and more in many, while some of the modern office equipments would be a credit to "Fifth avenue."

It would be well if our board could have its powers extended that it might not only pass on the ability of a dentist to practice, as measured by certain standards, but that it could compel him to maintain those standards after being admitted in order to retain his license.

Progressive legislation in the STATES has a trend to this end, and if such were effective we would, in many instances, have better men in all professions.

The results of the refer-

endum vote that has just been taken is shown by the accompanying report of the Secretary, and these officers are declared elected and the motions carried. Dr. Mathis, as the new Secretary-Treasurer, is well chosen, as are the others, and we will find in him a "LIVE WIRE."

Personally, I cannot expect to have a greater pleasure than the honor you have extended by making me for the second time your President. The work it entails, where so much must be done through correspondence, consumes time that could ill be spared for any but a labor of love; but where the heart is, there also is the willing hand. I thank you and will endeavor to serve faithfully.

In conclusion: May we expect this year of our Association's being to be one of accomplishment. The advancement in dentistry is amazing, while the future will continue to give us more and more. May our Association add its quota to this progress, living up to the purposes and ideals as set forth in its constitution.

"Who steals my purse
Is not so mean,
As he who steals
My gasoline!

"And then again,
That's not so mean,
He might have taken
The darned machine!"

FORSYTH LOVING CUP SUBSCRIPTIONS

Here is the name of every man subscribing to the cup. The smallest individual subscription is five cents and the largest five dollars. You will notice the names of a number of dental societies. Only those who did not forward an individual list is noted. Previous lists have given credit for society subscriptions, but where the names have been furnished, these are printed and not the society, otherwise duplications would be inevitable. This is undoubtedly the largest amount ever subscribed by the dental profession through the medium of any dental publication. The Miller Memorial totaled some \$5,000, but this was through special committees in every state and the combined efforts of the dental profession as well as the dental press.

A detailed account of the expenditures will be published at the proper time and in the event of a surplus, a vote will be taken among our readers as to its disposition.

ALABAMA—J. C. Hopping, H. Clay Hassell, C. L. Boyd, E. W. Patten, No name. Total, \$1.40.

ALASKA—C. L. Hale, Chas. Daggett. Total, \$1.00.

ARIZONA—C. F. Portz, Burt Ogburn. Total, 50c.

ARKANSAS—W. W. Gore, Robert W. Quarles, Earl J. Logue. Total, 75c.

CALIFORNIA—W. A. Love, Chas. S. Parker, Geo. I. Drucker, F. E. Boone, Arthur E. Hackett, H. A. Frederick, Edward J. Rohrer, Isabel Harris Holem, E. A. Lundy, Wm. E. Dobson, Leland Van Order, Arthur E. Wrigley, F. A. Ross, J. F. Curran, Frank S. Kaiser, P. A. Mariotte, F. F. Snow, H. J. Allen, F. Harry Cram, T. A. Vogel, M. Louise Devis, Wm. J. Burrigle, L. C. Brownston, A. H. Tyrrell, Wm. E. Wilson, Geo. E. Wrigley, F. C. Sutcliffe, E. E. Cannon, Fred J. La Belle, C. F. Lemmon, F. A. Curtis, D. S. Gillespie, Minnie Proctor, A. E. Hergenhaan, Chas. W. Maynard, H. C. Peisch, R. H. Allen, H. C. Reynolds, Jean A. Richert, R. B. Houston, No Name, A. H. Morris, M. E. Jordan, W. H. Warnekos, Arthur T. White, D. L. Cohen, J. F. Wilson, E. L. McGlashan, Nat T. Coulson, H. E. Rawson, F. R. Stokes, X. Dodel, W. S. Armstrong. Total, \$14.35.

COLORADO—J. J. Middleton, Chas. F. Dodge, W. H. White, W. T. Chambers, F. W. Grove, Perry F. Hepp, O. W. Randall, Rea P. McGee, John W. Duffy, L. T. Walsh, Henry T. Hoffman, G. R. Lindsay, T. Edw. Carmody, Harry W. Dean, J. Allen Smith, John S. Donaldson, C. S. Savings, Colorado Springs Dental Society, \$3.75. Total, \$8.25.

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FLORIDA—Marion County Dental Society. Total, \$1.50.

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HAWAII—Geo. H. Huddy, F. M. Branch, No name (Honolulu), S. P. Russell, A. P. Matthews, Walter H. Schoening. Total, \$4.50.

IDAHO—H. E. Barton, D. Smith, Homer D. Jones. Total, 75c.

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INDIANA—C. Little, Alice H. Duden, H. C. McKittrick, C. M. Snowberger, W. C. Miller, W. T. Dorsey, J. W. Autenrieth, C. R. Wagner, Paul Schmidt, John O. Butler, Harry G. Cain, F. A. Wildason, F. R. Henshaw, F. M. Welch, J. J. Rapp, Harrison L. Davis, S. F. Gilmore, R. M. Hubbard, Robt. Blake, Roy Bodine, C. W. Weaver, L. M. Mauker, C. E. Morgan, F. A. Holmes, C. W. Dicks, Carl D. Lucas, A. E. Schmadel, H. R. Raper, Otto U. King, C. L. Byers, Harry Parr, Dr. Heaton, R. Scherer, B. A. Richardson, E. Haynes, Dr. Carberry, T. B. Campbell, Dr. Moag, T. H. Casey, D. A. House, H. Thompson, G. King, Dr. Dean, T. Kimberlin, R. I. Blakeman, Dr. Whitmore, W. McCullough, H. C. Carr, J. A. Stoeckley. Total, \$10.65.

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KANSAS—T. M. Robertson, R. C. Boucher, John E. Morgan, E. Bergstresser, H. Claud Holmes, L. D. Mitchell, Geo. V. McBeth, F. J. Finnigan, H. Maser, R. R. May, C. E. Hocker, Franklin S. Adams, F. B. Wilcox, H. A. Barkmann, C. D. Day, H. T. Harvey, A. B. Coffin, Monte Gantz, No name, T. C. Hansen, M. I. Hultz, J. E. Chastain, B. E. Livingston. Total, \$6.20.

KENTUCKY—Gordon L. Burke, H. J. Patrick, W. B. Helm, No name, J. W. Dougherty, A. A. Nelson, H. Van Antwerp, H. B. Tleson, Chester W. Dorsey, W. E. Grant, Jefferson County Dental Society, \$22.50. Total, \$25.00.

LOUISIANA—I. I. Kaffie, O. J. Ory, O. D. Varnado, C. Edmund Kells, Anton A. Rozmuss, J. R. Knapp, Samuel H. McAfee, N. Eisemann, Chas. Shepard Tuller, Harry J. Siess, Jules F. Sarrazin, R. R. Braswell. Total, \$3.60.

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MICHIGAN—P. L. Gardner, Frank A. Graham, F. Ward Howlett, B. S. Sutherland, F. D. Loomis, Jas. O. Scott, John L. Husband, N. G. Bowbeer, "The Dr. and I," J. J. Brownlee, C. L. Vaughn, Livingston W. Doering, C. O. Sheline, Samuel J. Lewis, Edw. J. Anderson, C. G. Bates, Wilfred M. Stoner, R. F. Sitter, Russell W. Bunting, B. H. Maselink, Peter E. Steinback, J. C. Smith, A. L. Smith, D. A. Stebbins, C. J. Gray, Guy T. Katner, G. H. Hale, E. A. Money, Anna Dieterle, A. H. Kimmond, W. A. Griffin, Wm. R. Alvord, R. W. DeMass, Edw. A. Moeller, Stephan C. Durham, Milton T. Watson, C. H. Oakman, Chas. Lane, Geo. F. Burke, H. W. Harvey, Albert LeGro, C. S. Larned, Michigan State Dental Society, \$50.00. Total, \$64.95.

MINNESOTA—Jas. Salven, Niles Juell, W. A. C. Oche, W. W. Larson, A. A. Thorson, Frederick Andereg, H. C. Dressell, Emory S. Crane, O. C. Zieger, F. C. Bakke, A. M. Ruggles, H. G. Stenderson, Carl J. Rice, J. L. Brunet, Kenute Berg, E. G. Shafer, Benj. Sandy, O. C. Seebach, J. W. Diedrich, E. G. DeMote, Chas. K. Schwartz, A. B. Smith, P. O. Rosendale, Valentine A. Franta, L. J. Sykora, F. E.

Staples, W. O. Barrett, H. L. Cruttenden, T. B. Hartzell, Cecil W. Coad, E. E. Smith, Elmer S. Best, O. D. Davis. Total, \$10.35.

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MONTANA—F. W. Adams, R. C. Hull, T. M. Hampton, G. A. Chevinging, Hal Van Doren. Total, \$1.75.

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NORTH CAROLINA—L. V. Henderson, C. G. Powell, I. W. Jamieson. Total, 75c.

NORTH DAKOTA—W. J. Brownlee, C. Berlite, W. N. Palmer, G. A. Rawlings, J. N. Greenberg, Union Dentists, A. V. Bonsquet. Total, \$2.25.

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OKLAHOMA—A. L. Walters, D. M. Brenneman, A. B. Potter, John M. Temples, C. R. Lawrence, C. E. Berkshire, B. L. Shobe, Chas. R. Griffith, L. G. Mitchell, M. E. Drake. Total, \$4.10.

OREGON—C. W. Erwin, R. McCarger, C. T. Luther, J. R. Morgan, T. F. Montgomery, D. T. K., W. H. Springer, Etta Grace Keith, W. A. Toye, Chapin F. Lauderdale, Arthur W. Chance, W. B. Lee, Lane County Dist. Dental Society, \$12.0. Total, \$6.05.

PENNSYLVANIA—G. B. Hough, Archibald Miller, N. C. Wetzel, Jas. R. Cameron, W. H. Gage, Dr. Pickergill, Jos. A. Boarts, J. W. Akers, Wm. Griffith, T. W. McFadden, L. M. Stauffer, E. G. Sorgen, W. J. Beatty, J. R. Titxel, A. W. Heape, H. R. Balsinger, A. M. Allen, L. E. Ackerson, R. B. Butler, C. A. Davis, A. B. Linhart, J. F. Sanderson, J. E. Clark, R. D. King, M. J. Barchfield, D. C. Dunn, R. E. Longwell, R. M. Walls, H. S. Smith, C. R. Brady, Albert Frank, T. W. Thomas, Francis W. Wilson, C. C. Dougherty, E. G. Meisel, J. H. Robinson, L. E. Birkett, H. G. Jones, B. A. Bright, C. S. Gleason, H. E. Crumbler, C. C. Taggart, C. E. Orndorf, J. H. Marvin, E. H. Moore, H. R. Brightbill, W. A. Titus, Chas. A. Reith, Geo. W. Gage, R. E. Gallagher, R. R. Johnston, W. A. Sproull, W. C. Dunn, R. G. Covode, E. Y. Harrison, J. H. Cocks, A. J. Byrne, Emmett O'Neill, Fred E. Gutelius, J. C. Ludes, Geo. W. Brace, A. H. Pidgeon, W. A. Hollstein, A. C. Barclay, J. A. Puckey, J. L. Knisely, J. F. Benkart, John M. Banzhof, Geo. Eddie, W. H. Craft, E. S. Pritchard, H. A. Robinson, W. J. Thomas, A. A. Anderson, W. R. Robinson, H. T. McKnight, C. R. Grissenger, H. H. Sargent, D. S. Sterritt, E. G. Clark, L. M. Christie, C. W. Boyer, King S. Perry, H. C. Jacobs, R. F. Thompson, L. S. Richards, H. M. Beck, No name, A. L. Lewis, S. P. Leiber, W. H. Stroup, J. J. Evans, E. P. Heath, C. K. Leidenroth, F. W. Morgan, Edw. Clyde Miller, E. F. B. Campbell, H. J. Stocking, R. D. Mutsles, R. P. Barnes, Frank Geer, Horace C. Scott, John Brallier, J. M. Horner, No name, F. H. Beard, D. A. Smith, D. N. Swift, B. K. Grow, J. H. Holtham, W. A. McCready, Ed. L. Moore, C. B. Bratt, Harry Seegman, W. M. Evans, J. A. Daucker, G. La Rosa, C. W. Boucher, Wade H. Hoffman, H. A. Krumirn, R. E. Palmer, Jas. H. Frew, J. R. Martin, H. E. Ruffurr, F. B. Davis, W. C. Shotts, E. M. Engles, D. A. Rosenthal, P. J. Wood, F. H. Bell, C. H. McCowan, S. J. McMains, Luther Campbell, H. R. Skinner, Geo. R. Churchill, Ida B. Ow, J. S. Mullen, W. H. Fundenberg, G. C. Pickard, Howard Bock, G. S. Proctor, Edwin M. Davis, G. P. Anderson, G. H. Smith, D. A. Smith, G. E. Mix, Ross Hague, G. E. Wehrle, A. F. Schappi, L. K. Cleaver, S. J. Hughes, Leopold Dupuy, L. W. Brownfield, G. R. Bell, A. McAlpin, J. M. McClaran, C. S. Cuden, E. F. Erbey, H. W. Heckel, J. S. Ashbrook, O. L. Hertig, Rudolph Klicka, J. A. Pennington, C. R. Huston, T. C. VanKirk, I. E. Misaman, J. F. Bidde, H. C. Lovell, R. A. Hogan, C. L. Kewery, G. W. Kessel, C. H. Stubbins, K. C. Brashear, Elmer Weger, W. G. C. Loury, G. W. Cochran, F. R. LeVier, H. E. LeVier, H. E. Friesell, H. S. Kison, B. W. Bedford, H. B. Winter, H. R. McKee, M. J. Danahy, Oscar Goedel, M. W. Marratta, Throckenorton, L. A. Badger, W. H. Haines, R. R. Hutchinson, Edwin S. Swartz, C. C. Snyder, S. M. Kennedy, W. R. Jones, C. L. McChesney, H. W. Arthur, W. A. Renne, H. C. Rink, A. H. McKibben, H. M. Horner, Geo. L. Gregg, T. J. Hickey, Owen Morgan, J. W. Whiteman, C. C. Anthony, R. B. Chapman, R. W. McDonald, J. W. Carter, F. F. Bishop, E. C. Shryock, C. W. Blumenschien, W. E. Furree, F. R. Zahniser, A. E. Bard, H. D. Howard, H. D. Graham, F. R. Masters, G. E. Wetherton, C. L. Wright, J. A. Rupert, J. A. Libby, Geo. R. Shidle, W. A. Florn, Roert M. Erwin, Robert Zugsmith, John H. Sweer, A. K. Kelley, O. S. Kelley, E. E. C. Chisicant, W. H. Ryland, C. J. Phillips, H. J. Shaffer, C. D. Arthur, Carlos McDonald, J. A. Sheehan, J. B. Reckers, V. H. McAlpin, H. R. Smith, Day, C. A. Carrell, Myers P. Neff, G. F. Mohr, Ernest Roberts, D. L. Singleton, Flint D. Willard, C. M. Roland, D. V. Thompson, C. L. Govern, R. C. Steren, D. G. King, H. L. Yingling, Homer C. Neal, H. S. Haslet, W. S. Mark, No name, J. H. McClure, L. D. Simpson, Jas. R. Guffey, M. M. Milne, Max Nesl, W. G. Buchanan, C. J. Edwards, J. C. Buchanan, J. W. Newmeyers, W. S. Cook, G. F. Bowman, W. J. Holroyd, L. G. Singleton, Harry F. Koontz, F. A. Gallagher, W. B. Gootfelty, J. C. Hertz, K. F. Weller, H. G. Lenhart, H. H. Mix, H. L. Driney, S. C. Brown, J. H. Jessop, S. E. Calhoun, R. P. Williams, J. R. Cotton, G. R. Weinman, A. B. French, G. O. Challinor, A. W. Daumann, R. B. Black, M. C. Kohler, Jos. D. Danforth, E. A. Ely, H. C. Dooke, W. L. Beal, Chas. E. Petters, J. B. Robinson, A. W. McCullough, G. C. Lake, H. C. Wert, J. C. Nedwill, John V. Flaherty, J. E. Dunn, J. N. Katz, J. C. Todd, C. C. Fish, E. D. Munto, I. R. Tann, J. L. Paul, No name, G. W. Minium, D. S. Ashcom, A. W. Binger, F. H. McLaughlin, Jas. W. Hammond, J. W. Hickey, H. A. Forman, No name, W. E. Bowser, Harry B. Hickman, I. Kine, G. S. Phillips, Thos. E. Welch, S. A. Zell, H. C. Bouine, P. L. Hoorvitz, No name, John W. Shaffer, C. E. Miller, J. W. Phillipbar, Wm. C. Shipman, W. E. Kiner, Walter E. Lotz, Edwin T. Darby, H. F. Koontz, L. G. Singleton, B. T. Miller, R. B. Cummins, J. M. Holmes, W. A. Capon, H. E. Friesell, G. H. Smock, J. B. Crooks, G. W. Peiffer, No name, E. K. Krause, M. H. Fetzter, D. J. Steiner, C. J. Hood Co. Lab., M. A. Rairigh, W. C. Carpenter, H. A. Curtis, W. S. Burd, C. V. Diener, A. M. Geesey, M. W. Hayes, I. L. Cochran, No name, A. E. Bull, P. Neff Myers, John P. Erwin, A. P. Lee, M. S. Burns, Fred D. Miller, W. G. Phillips, Walter E. Lotz, Edwin T. Darby, H. F. Koontz, L. G. Singleton, B. T. Miller, R. B. Cummings, Chas. A. Bachman, C. Henry Guthapel, G. S. Phillips, J. M. Kinsel, E. A. Wangaman, Chas. S. Tuttle, C. L. Mead, J. T. Smith, R. Roth, F. M. Howard, H. M. Krukenburg, D. H. Frantz, R. W. Stewart, Alice Jarvis, J. A. Kilmore, J. C. Reed, C. F. Keim, M. E. Churchill, J. W. Anson, C. A. Frank, No name, H. M. Kirkpatrick, J. B. Marshall, E. R. Wishart, G. W. Reighmer, C. A. Sheely, W. E. Vallerchamp, W. B. Mausteller, Leslie & Wenrich, W. B. Lake, J. V. Lindsay, Edw. C. Kirk, A. E. Dietrich, Edw. P. Kremer, Lee S. Smith, B. P. Rial, Jacob L. Chafin, Edwin S. Mershon, Nellie M. Carle, A. A. Goldman, R. Herrod, F. L. Oleon, G. F. Platt, W. H. Everhart, No name, C. J. Hart, Wm. Oleon, G. N. Fry, Geo. B. Whitten,

O. S. Berren, W. I. Wise, C. G. Hughes, A. V. Bowers, Robert W. Gick, Geo. T. Cornelius, J. J. Kenney, Dudley Guilford, H. M. Cumbler, C. H. Ridenour, Wm. O. Boss, C. J. Reynolds, W. A. Russel, J. S. & H. W. Brandt, Horace M. Cumbler, F. E. Sander, J. H. Kelsey, J. H. Graham, W. W. Booth, E. R. Rhein, Jas. T. Smith, Otto E. T. Vonderhyde, H. C. King, E. E. Sleepy, W. C. Miller, R. S. Ginns, J. H. Graham, G. I. Cornelius, S. H. Guilford, W. L. Keller, D. P. Deatrich, J. H. R. McCampbell, John McCaig, Lehigh Valley Dental Association, \$7.50; Odontological Society of Western Pennsylvania, \$1.50; Stomatological Club, \$3.50; Executive Committee Philadelphia Dental College, \$1.10; Odontographic Society of West Philadelphia, \$5.00; Reading Dental Society, \$4.50. Total, \$144.25.

PHILLIPINE ISLANDS—Arsenio de Castro, Polo, Bulacan, \$0.25.

RHODE ISLAND—Raymond M. Smith, C. A. Braddock, H. A. Martin, W. L. Moody, M. Sanderson, M. A. VanHorn, E. P. Robinson, Jennie H. Gallup, Raymond L. Webster, Wm. Ladd Moody, W. C. Stoddard, F. A. Arnold, M. M. Shea, W. R. Howard, H. H. Luther, Howard Mathers, Robt. L. Davis, James M. Crowley, N. A. Estes, F. A. Corbett, H. W. Gillett, W. S. Green, B. G. Haley, M. Tishler, C. Victor Johnson, Dr. Estes' Office, J. F. Lennon, Albert L. Midley, Eli Paquin, No name, Chas. C. Bronstein, Rhode Island Dental Society, \$30.00. Total, \$39.50.

SOUTH CAROLINA—M. A. Connally, Frank Ferguson, Clifton Jones, R. L. Parker, B. F. Simms, T. L. Timmerman, A. J. Anderson, F. W. Eubank, R. E. Ingold, W. M. Norwood, W. H. Sherard, J. P. Trowbridge, J. O. Walker, G. O. Albright, W. W. Chishom, J. P. Carlisle, Lucius E. Dreher, S. F. Killingsworth, M. A. Drummond, J. E. Harper, E. G. Kirven, J. L. Sanders, F. D. Suggs, C. M. Sanders, W. R. Crag, V. R. Hawkins, W. J. King, F. A. Pressley, C. B. Simmons, W. E. Turner, Herbert M. Hucks, D. T. Allison, B. S. Allen, T. G. Crymes, E. H. Wyman, H. D. Dodd, W. R. Hicks, A. C. Martin, W. Bussey Simmons, D. P. Thompson, J. M. Wallace, E. C. Dye, I. M. Hair, J. T. Montgomery, H. T. Sterling, R. W. Thompson, A. B. Wardlan, Irving P. Carr, R. F. Brown, H. T. Bail, P. H. Shealy, R. E. Lee, No name, Piedmont Dist. Dental Society, \$11.00. Total, \$23.85.

SOUTH DAKOTA—I. C. V., M. E. Walton, L. W. Kerner, E. Holif, G. W. Calling, Wm. Struble, W. O. Robinson, G. W. Collins, J. Wm. Smoots, Walter S. Keyes, Floyd E. Clinite. Total, \$3.10.

TENNESSEE—Celia Rich, L. W. Dougherty, Stewart J. Spence, Henry W. Morgan, S. L. Rich, L. H. Tate, G. W. North, Justin D. Townner, A. R. Melendy, W. L. Barnett, R. Boyd Bogle, Walter M. Morgan, J. P. Corley, Jeannette Moore King. Total, \$4.10.

TEXAS—Wm. D. McCarthy, A. W. Marshall, B. F. Thielen, M. C. Andrews, S. L. Barron, W. E. Ames, H. B. Harrell, H. B. Cave, Henri Letrodd, Bush Jones, E. D. Drew, J. A. Black, Geo. S. Staples, J. J. Rogers, Ellington & Hackrider, A. E. Brown, H. A. Stedman, No name, The Houston Dental Society, \$7.00. Total, \$12.70.

UTAH—E. C. Fairweather, W. G. Ruckembrod, Robert W. Hall, S. J. Z. Gantz, Chas. E. Peak, W. C. Greene, W. G. Dalrymple, S. S. Burnham. Total, \$2.00.

VERMONT—B. A. Holmes, P. E. Mellen, W. R. Pond, P. M. Williams, J. A. Robinson, H. M. Smith, C. G. Hamilton, H. B. Small, Fred R. Newell, H. A. Folsom, O. S. Nimes, J. S. Blanchard, Fred H. Brown, L. N. Piette, R. M. Chase, W. H. Munsell, C. R. Woods, R. J. Fitzgerald, D. E. Dearing, Thomas Mound, G. C. Cowan, G. D. Graham, J. A. Pierson, W. E. Morgan, C. E. Cleaves, Geo. F. Cheney, S. S. Costellow, Walter G. Bridge, Geo. O. Mitchell, L. N. Piette, David Manson, K. L. Cleaves, J. E. Taggart, Frank Lynde, E. O. Blanchard, Harry F. Hamilton, S. D. Hodge, Lloyd C. Robinson, P. G. Godfrey, B. F. Allen, C. M. Meachen, J. Holmes Jackson. Total, \$10.75.

VIRGINIA—A. Humei Sprinkel, Uriah Harman, O. F. Byrd, Friend of Oral Hygiene, J. O. Hodgkin, J. L. Richards, R. F. Simmons, D. A. Ferguson, L. A. Willard, J. M. Peddicord, A. H. Sprinkel, G. H. Channing, J. B. Pressey, Harry Bear. Total, \$4.25.

WASHINGTON—J. E. Banks, Roland Low, Geo. T. Williams, G. R. Heap, A. J. Lemieux, A. J. Love, B. E. Lemley, Henry A. Hauser, H. E. Wright. Total, \$2.85.

WEST VIRGINIA—A. W. Wilcox, A. J. Boydston, W. K. Cummings, J. E. Ewing, John S. Stone, D. C. Clark, S. M. Callaway, Cottle & Anderson, W. R. Loper, R. H. Hunington, J. E. Gibson, W. D. Gieseler, C. B. Church, L. J. Walker, L. Geo. Beerbower, C. W. Link, J. E. Dowden & Son, J. C. Harrison, W. E. H. Caldwell, Huntington Dental Society, \$2.50. Total, \$8.45.

WYOMING—G. H. Breihan. Total, 25c.

WISCONSIN—J. Mictus, T. M. Welch, Harry F. Grantvedt, Dan W. Wickham, C. J. Klein, No name, O. N. Treweek, W. J. Wanwatoss, E. J. Albrecht, E. L. Ritzenthaler, H. H. Hancock, J. B. Williams, C. F. Clark, Dr. Pasternacki, J. J. Kinast, Myer Goldberg, W. I. MacFarlane, O. A. Becker, Noyce B. Smith, J. W. Perorityk, M. L. Christenses, E. A. Worden, J. H. Muenster, Alex. A. Ewart, M. M. Bartley, E. C. Oviatt, D. C. Floore, J. E. Schnerelle, W. H. Clark, P. A. Riebe, Wm. Fribet Faust. Total, \$9.00.

CANADA—W. L. Chalmers, J. Frank Adams, E. J. Norman, W. W. Irwin, E. M. Brundage, H. P. Wright, A. S. Webster, C. F. Knight, H. A. Chartrand, A. W. Lane, F. R. Graham, No name, W. F. Monkman, Alcide L. LaRose, R. Mathison, R. D. Jarris, G. L. Kroschus, Geo. W. Grieve, J. Leslie Wright, James G. O'Neal, L. B. Badgers, Wallace Seccomb, W. J. Curry. Total, \$6.85.

FOREIGN—Wm. W. Coutris, Mexico, \$1.00; Schwarzenburg, Santiago, Chile, S. A., 25c; Chas. F. Weinrich, Honduras, C. A., 25c; Gerardo Antonio Pineda, Bogota, Columbia, S. A., 10c; Art L. Henriquez, Curacao, West Indies, 25c; Augusto Damazio de Sa, Bahia, A. Ribeco, Brazil, S. A., \$1.10; Blas M. Rocafort, Havana, Cuba, \$1.00; Martin Finn, England, 25c. Total, \$4.20.

GRAND TOTAL, \$1,188.79.

THE DENTAL ASSISTANT'S SIDE OF DENTISTRY

S. G., Toronto, Canada

ONE hears considerably these days of the efficiency and various duties of the office assistant. I read with much pleasure, in the April number, "The Possibilities of the Office Assistant," by H. J. Bosworth, of Chicago. However, I hardly think there are many girls who would become such perfect assistants as he describes. Being one of those much abused persons myself, I would like to voice my opinion on the matter.

I think there are three reasons why a dentist needs an assistant. First among these would be to answer the phones, take down messages and make appointments. In this way, if tact is exercised, the assistant can be of great aid to the dentist. In our office it is as hard for one to get at the doctor himself, during business hours, as an audience at Buckingham Palace.

The second reason would be to look after the accounts, monthly statements, and to hurry up the slow pays. "Brother Bill" has taught me to send out all accounts the first of every month. I can't understand why dentists should be so reluctant about asking people to pay. It "gets my goat" the way my doctor acts over it. I do not think he would ever send out a statement until the account

had been standing six months if I didn't keep after him.

As a third reason, I would say that it is so convenient when appointments, inlays, salesman's orders, and work from the dental mechanic, go wrong, to have some one to thrust the blame upon. Her shoulders certainly need to be broad to bear these burdens.

And now about the characteristics of an office assistant. She should, of course, have a pleasing personality. One hears so many ridiculous things over the phone that a sense of humor is indeed a valuable asset. Once, when making an appointment, I asked the gentleman what he wanted done—that is the nature of the work—in order to know how long a time to reserve for him, and this is what came back over the wire, "What do I want done? Well, I don't want my eyes taken out."

Another important characteristic is a good temper. The assistant has a great many things to put up with. She may have opinions of her own, but these must be suppressed. Very often I think of Tennyson's quotation, "I would that my tongue could utter the thoughts that arise in me." However, I must confess I do not have the same thoughts as Tennyson did when he wrote it.

I do not agree with Mr. Bosworth in regard to the wages a dental assistant earns—at least from what I know of the average compensation received in Toronto. Some girls get eight dol-

lars a week, and some only seven, while the highest I have heard of is ten dollars a week; and what is that compared to the wage of a good stenographer?

THIS IS THE LIFE

C. F. BRIGHAM, D.D.S., Springvale, Maine

LONG years ago, in my early youth,
I had a pain in a molar tooth;
Like a great, green, gawky country lout,
I said to the dentist, "Pull it out."
He did that same, and got for his pay,
My entire wage for half a day.
As I toiled 'neath the blazing sun,
I said to myself, "What easy mon,
I can learn to do that thing myself,
And thus acquire my neighbor's pelf."
"It must be easier, pulling teeth,
Than working out on the burning heath."
And so to the dentist man I went,
And told him the way my mind was bent.
And from that time forth, in joy and grief,
My life has passed in the midst of teeth.
I have pulled them out, and put them in,
I have filled them up with gold and tin.
I have studied and worked from morn till night,
And tried my best to do things right—
And some of the work has been a sight—
Leaving the victim in sorry plight.
But yet there's times of compensation,
Under the Heaven's dispensation—
When over the work I've tried and cried,
The result has been my joy and pride.
But all in all I would seek relief,
From this everlasting world of teeth,
It's teeth to left and teeth to right,
And teeth assail my dreams at night.
A tooth, a root, a plug, a crown,
Ah! these are things that hold me down.
Ether and gas and local dope,
Paper bibs and liquid soap,
Upper set on a rubber base,
Lower set, wont stay in place.
These things, they haunt me night and day;
But with the game I yet must stay,
And thus I trow, unto the end,
In fixing teeth, my efforts bend,
Until, within a darkened room,
I lie alone in silent gloom,
My friends will come and lay a wreath
Upon my marble brow, a wreath of teeth.

CARE OF THE THIRD MOLAR

DR. A. OSGOOD, Bath, N. Y.

THERE seems to be a rather low estimate placed upon the value of this tooth by many dentists, and surely by a large majority of the people we meet in our practice. Your essayist does not concur with this opinion, but would put forth his best effort to conserve these teeth from destruction, unless it is a case where it is evident that they cannot be made of value to the patient. It is usually fortunate when they fail to appear, but when a first molar is lost early in life, they fill so nicely the place of the second molar, by a process you all understand, and often become of great value.

When the teeth are examined, and the third molars are present, particular care should be taken in their inspection on all surfaces, and any appearance of decay should be taken care of, for you are aware how rapidly these teeth decay and how, what appears only a small beginning, will surprise you when opened up for the cleaning and filling process. Many times these teeth can be much improved, and their days lengthened, where the shape of the crown gives them a form that retains food, and other debris, about the buccal surface of the tooth, by grinding off the outer surface until the form is so changed that there is no

retention, and can be more easily reached by a small brush. It is not uncommon to find decay on this part of the tooth, and unless too deep, this changing the form will dispose of it. No sharp angles should be left that will irritate the gums. The second molar sometimes requires a similar treatment.

For many years it has been my practice, when I find a third molar with prominent cusps, to grind them off to quite a smooth surface, and decay is much less likely to take place, and the brush can do better work.

It is not an uncommon occurrence for you to be called upon to relieve a case of suffering from an erupting third molar. On examination you will find, in a large majority of cases, the gum about the tooth a good deal inflamed and more or less thickened over the occlusal surface, so that every time the mouth closes the gum gets a pressure from a tooth held in the opposite jaw. You can nearly always see where the impact takes place and the irritation is thus kept up so long as this condition continues. The proper treatment is to grind off the cusp, or cusps, from the offending tooth until no pain is felt when closing the mouth. It is rarely that this has to be repeated.

-◊- EDITORIAL -◊-

WM. W. BELCHER, D.D.S., EDITOR

186 Alexander Street, Rochester, N.Y.

ORAL HYGIENE does not publish Society Announcements, Obituaries, Personals or Book Reviews. This policy is made necessary by the limited size and wide circulation of the magazine. -:- -:-

LOVING CUP SUBSCRIPTIONS TOTAL NEARLY TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

TOTAL OF \$1,188.79, JUNE 18.

THE above caption tells the whole story. All the money we asked for, and then some. You fellows were a little slow in getting started, but came across with a Tom Sawyer finish. Do you remember about Tom and Huck Finn—how Tom had to stay home as a punishment and paint the back fence? When the other boys came along on their way to the old swimming hole, Tom rented the privilege of painting to members of the gang. Result: congenial company, wealth galore, even to a cat with one eye. They came to taunt and remained to paint the fence, including a strip along the ground.

Our office force have certainly been busy keeping track of these small amounts, and faithfully tried to avoid errors. Look over the list and see if your name is correctly placed. The type will be saved and used in the printed list, Edition de Luxe, which will accompany the cup. It was our intention to publish the amount of each individual subscription, but wiser counsel prevailed, and it is as you see it with a total for each State.

Rhode Island, with \$39.50, representing the subscription of 299 dentists, thirteen cents for each practicing dentist, is entitled to the blue ribbon. New Jersey comes next, with \$90.00; nine cents for each dentist. Connecticut's average is seven cents. New York gave the largest amount, \$262.30.

The Rochester district, embraced in the Seventh District, Rochester City Society and individual subscriptions, totals

\$122.00. The Pittsburgh district comes next, with a total of \$108.40.

The committee in charge of the purchase, are busy with the details of securing a suitable design, and we hope to submit a picture of the successful one in an early issue.

MALOCCLUSIONS IN DENTAL CLINICS

UNDER the above heading the editor of *The International Journal of Orthodontia*, in the February issue, discourages the treatment of orthodontia cases in the free dental dispensary. We quote:—"In an experience extending over fifteen years in orthodontia clinics, we have yet to see a case of malocclusion begun entirely gratuitously that was ever carried to completion. The reason for this lack of completion, is that the treatment of the malocclusion usually extends over a number of years in order to attain permanent results." "We have been told by social workers that unregulated charity has done much harm."

If the above was applied to adults, it would meet with our hearty approval. But it has been well said:—"For the child not charity, but justice!" We could well imagine children of the fairly prosperous, sadly in need of service, whose parents could not be brought to see the injury sure to follow in later years, having their teeth regulated at public expense if necessary. The child is an asset to the State, later in life to become a member of our law-forming bodies and school boards. Why should the State suffer this loss or the child be penalized for ignorance of its parents?

To the wage-earners, perhaps able to pay for ordinary dental service, the correction of faulty mouth conditions entailing expensive orthodontic treatment, is far beyond their ability to pay. It is here the free dental dispensary steps in and performs one of the finest services that could be rendered. Call it CHARITY if you like! It is the finest charity in the world and does not pauperize the recipient.

The experience of Girard College, and the Forsyth Infirmary does not bear out the statement of the impossibility of gratuitous orthodontic treatments. Not all are appreciative, but a goodly number are and soon become intensely interested and come gladly to the clinic.

With the assistance of the steroptic lantern, showing children "before and after," portraying different stages of the work and the expected benefits to be derived; a lecture or lectures on this subject, before and during treatment, would stimulate the desire and maintain interest until completion.

This is part of the work of the successful correspondence schools which sell thousands of mail order courses on monthly payments to young men, and some, through a paid soliciting force, even create in them a desire for bettering their station in life. Once enrolled, the young men receive encouraging letters, are visited in person and helped over the hard spots.

It is easy enough to say a thing is impossible, just because it has not been done, but this is no argument; most of the time it means it hasn't been approached in the right way. There is no finer stimulant, to one with red blood in his veins, than tackling a man's size job and making a success of it. History is filled with such, and once brought to a successful issue it is up to the next man to fish or cut bait.

How the heart warms up to such men; they did not have to have opportunity labeled! Failure is not a disease of any particular locality; it is largely a personal habit. "Do the thing and you shall have the power; but they who do not the thing have not the power."

NOTE AND COMMENT

"Nine little sausages
Sizzling on a plate,
In came the boarders
And then they were ate."

Mr. Wm. H. Moore, known as the founder of the five and ten-cent store business and honorary vice-president of the F. W. Woolworth Co., died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Watertown, N. Y. Mr. Moore gave the funds necessary to establish a free dental dispensary at Watertown, which has been in successful operation for a number of years.

The Rochester Dental Society had the pleasure of listening to Dr. Edward C. Kirk, who discussed the aims of the new Rochester Dental Dispensary of the evening of April 8th, before an audience composed of physicians, dentists, members of the Board of Education and the laity, including Mr. George Eastman. A month later, Dr. G. V. I. Brown, Milwaukee, Wis., gave a talk, illustrated with lantern slides. Other lectures of a like nature will follow by men of national prominence, and thus the Board of Directors of the institution and the society will have a realizing sense of the possibilities of the work before them.

Nowadays if there is a fire connected with any manufacturing enterprise and an accompanying explosion of more than a firecracker, the cry goes out that they have been making ammunition or explosives for the Allies. A small fire in the Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Ill., entailing no material loss, was the occasion of the company denying such a statement and that they only manufactured ammunition to cure and not to kill.

The Kalamazoo, Mich., dentists are up and doing with a series of articles to educate the public, appearing in the *Kalamazoo Gazette*.

Dr. C. W. James, Fresno, Cal., is the latest victim of the X-ray. About to install an X-ray outfit, the capacity of the machine to photograph the intestinal tract was to be determined by Dr. James taking internally a form of barium and bismuth salts or barium sulphate, thus forming a metallic substance to outline the stomach and intestines. Through gross carelessness or ignorance, barium carbonate was mixed in a glass of buttermilk and drunk by Dr. James. An inquest held to investigate his death resulted in those supposedly responsible being held over for trial, the bond in each case being fixed at \$5,000.

One of the oldest occupations in the world is the manufacture of charcoal. Up to a decade ago, the industry was on the wane. Few housewives cared to handle a fuel so dusty and smutty. Some genius thought to market it in paper bags and immediately the industry was born again. Charcoal can be made of any kind of wood, whether it be hard or soft, straight or crooked, smooth or knotty. Charcoal made from willow wood has been used from the beginning of time for jewelers' use. It makes the finest kind of a soldering block, and if all its surfaces, except the one used, are coated with half an inch of plaster of paris, it makes a very durable and cleanly piece of laboratory furniture.

Scientific American announces the perfection of a very satisfactory solder for aluminum. Because of the impossibility of soldering aluminum satisfactorily in the past, it has not been used to the extent that its high utility otherwise justifies. The new aluminum solder runs at a very low temperature and when cold is not only harder but has more than twice the strength of aluminum itself. The metal and solder are said to combine without the aid of a flux. If this all be true, the metal will have an enlarged field in dental mechanics.

James J. Hill died at the age of 72 years after a life of hard work and activity. A carbuncle, situated on his groin, was the immediate cause of death. We quote from a daily paper: "Mr. Hill's present condition is attributed to bad teeth. Several years ago he suffered from decayed molars and last year he had a number of them extracted. The poison from Mr. Hill's teeth is said to have reached the bowels and caused a poisoned condition there."

Considering the fact that Mr. Hill lived with these teeth for seventy odd years and kept up steam all the while—and in rugged health—it does seem mighty ungrateful of them to have turned on him at this age. He was full of years, wisdom and vigor. Why didn't he suffer at an earlier date? It may be that his teeth were to blame, and if he had taken care of them he was entitled to twenty more years, but it would be hard to convince the general public of this fact.

There is so much being claimed for defective mouth conditions as the cause of so many diseases that the pendulum is swinging on the other side of the center. Personally, we believe much of this is true, but let's go slow and not be sorry afterwards.

A recent circular letter advertising a patent replaceable porcelain tooth, stated that a dentist in Philadelphia persuaded one of his patients to have her gold bridge replaced by one of the patent porcelain. Her sister caught the infection, and she, too, became porcelainized, only to be followed by another, a friend of the family. As a result the "doctor" is some \$500 to the good. They know this is authentic as he wrote them all about it, and he says, "It's a great tooth!" Oh you Gosling! Quack! Quack!

The value of sulphuric acid produced in the U. S. during 1915 is reported as \$32,657,051.

The friends of Dr. Charles S. Butler, Buffalo, N. Y., gathered at the Hotel Statler and gave him a testimonial banquet Saturday, May 27, 1916. The affair was under the auspices of the Eighth district Dental Society and the Buffalo Dental Association. Friends were present from nearby towns and villages, including Syracuse, Batavia and Rochester; also Cleveland, Milwaukee, Elmira, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other points.

Dr. Butler expects to give up his practice and devote his energies to church work. His first job is to raise \$3,000,000 for the Presbyterian superannuated minister's fund. Dr. Butler has held many active positions in State and National dental organizations and filled them well. We bid him God speed in his new work and always to remember that the latch string on the door marked "Dentist" is waiting; that it swings inward as well as outward.

The use of petroleum in locomotives increased eighteen per cent. last year. Oil is now used as a fuel on forty railroads and 37,000,000 barrels were needed to satisfy the demand. This is some oil. Also it costs money. In the words of the poet:

"The price of food is rather high,
And yet I shall not weep or sigh;
I'm glad my nourishment today
Is neither gasoline nor hay."

The health officer of Rochester, N. Y., Dr. Geo. W. Goler, is giving health talks to the masses whenever the opportunity presents itself. A recent one contained the following:

"At this time of year people hesitate to take off their winter clothing for fear of taking cold. Remember, that colds are more often contracted by keeping winter clothing on in warm weather, and thus getting the body cooled. People, women excepted, usually wear too many clothes.

"The city is not asking its citizens to clean up because, as the old saying went, 'dirt breeds disease.' Dirt doesn't do any such thing and never did. Dirt is 'just matter out of place'; and when matter is out of place it furnishes a breeding place for rats, mice, bugs, flies, mosquitoes and these vermin may and do breed in dirt. Vermin are the real carriers of disease, and with dirt make people sick. Clean your city streets, your houses, your clothing, your skin, your teeth, your nose, and finally wash your hands and keep your fingers out of your mouth."

A dentist's advertisement in a Tennessee paper announces a fifteen-day bargain sale of first-class dentistry. He explains to his prospective patrons in a detailed cost sheet the reason for his low charges as follows:

<i>My Gold Crowns.</i>		<i>My Competitor's Crowns.</i>	
Gold, office rent, Dentist's time.....	\$2.50	.....	\$ 4.50
Miscellaneous expenses .....	.40	.....	1.50
Profit .....	.60	.....	4.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$3.50		\$10.00
<i>My Full Set Teeth.</i>		<i>My Competitor's Teeth.</i>	
Materials (quantity purchases).....	\$2.00	.....	\$ 3.00
Cost of impression.....	.50	.....	1.50
Dentist's time	1.00	.....	5.00
Rent .....	.60	.....	2.00
Miscellaneous expenses and profit....	.90	.....	3.50
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$5.00		\$15.00

"Brother Bill," please take notice.

And now it is artificial patent leather and imitation buck leather in popular colors for shoes. Artificial leather intended for upholstery purposes has been manufactured for some time and well served its purpose. Just how it will figure out for footwear is an undetermined question.

Where wisdom fears to venture, unwisdom and cupidity find ample room. The wise physician knows that there are ills that drugs cannot cure; that generally only aid or relieve; and that to obtain even this aid efficiently and safely, the existing scientific knowledge is none too great. Not so the unwise. He who sees in disease only a name, to him a name is sufficient cure. Let there be a mixture with a convenient and suggestive name and a pleasant taste, a compendious index of diseases and symptoms—and a lively imagination—and the cure is accomplished. Few things could be easier, and few more false. It is not surprising that the "man on the street" should fall into these errors; it is sad that any physician should be misled by the sophistry of interested drug vendors.—*Editorial in Cleveland Med. Jour.*

A popular lecturer has this to say about sanitation and food supplies:

"You don't catch typhoid, you eat it," he said. "More harm has been done by flies and dirt than by all the adulterating going. Instead of worrying about adulteration, we should worry about sanitation. We should know how our food is handled and under what conditions it is stored. I know of a grocery store in Buffalo employing a man who is in the last stages of tuberculosis. Have you such conditions here? if so, where are your sanitation officers?"

The price of most drugs continues skyward. Some concessions have been made in the carbolio acid group, chloroform, quinine, bromine, bromides and quicksilver. The latter is down about one-half of its highest quotation.

New York State hasn't enough money to carry on the Oral Hygiene lectures in the public schools, but pays a total of \$9,500 for supervision of boxing contests. Of this amount the superintendent gets an annual salary of \$3,500 and two assistants receive a mere bagatelle of \$3,000 each for their strenuous labors.

A fund of one million dollars, yielding an annual income of \$50,000, is sought by Columbia University for the new Dental School. President Nicholas Murray Butler is on the war path for such an endowment. An appeal urges the pressing need of a university dental school to bring medicine and dentistry into co-operation and contains a general outline of the policies along which the school will be conducted. This, with letters indorsing the school from the New York Board of Health, New York Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the First District Dental Society, and many of the leading physicians and dentists of that city, are supposed to accomplish the purpose of the appeal.

Its dollars to doughnuts that the dental profession will be found in the discard when the returns are all in and the money counted. Everybody is hollering to be saved, especially in New York, but they don't want \$1,000,000 worth. When Chapin A. Harris in 1839 vainly knocked at the doors of the Baltimore Medical Schools, the medical and dental profession could have co-operated and no questions asked. Give us a little more time, President Butler, and we will be one of the 157 varieties of medicine and all working under the big tent.

We are indebted to Colgate and Company for the loan of two cuts appearing in the June issue illustrating the article on "Philadelphia the Home of Dentistry." By some mischance credit was withheld. Every once in a while the editor makes a mistake.

The modern hotel is keeping pace with the demand for bigness and New York City is the center of this activity. The hotel of a thousand rooms is but just arrived and now the New York Central is to construct a hotel, costing \$6,000,000, of 2,000 rooms. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. is to build a rival structure, costing \$8,000,000, with 2,200 rooms. All of these are dwarfed in comparison with the proposed co-operative company hotel to cost \$15,000,000, which shall house 6,000 people. Under one roof, the owners plan to have not only the ordinary hotel accommodations for food, lodging, laundry, and the like, but social and athletic club features, library, newspaper room, hospital, kindergarten and nursery for the children and a shopping bureau. Thus, sociologically considered, the six thousand persons who will live under this one roof will be a complete community or city.

Because of the many activities returning no revenue, the modern department store with its theatre, dining-rooms, trained nurse and game-room for children, private bank, expensive catalogue, delivery system and a hundred other non-producing centers, has reached its limit. The man who is content to work eighteen hours a day and sleep over his store is very much in the game and able to sell goods at a price that would put the big department store out of business. The big hotels will meet the same fate and undoubtedly the limit has been reached where bigness, noise and a thin veneer of codfish aristocracy pays dividends. A thing can be so large that it becomes wasteful and unwieldy.

The citizens of Paris during the siege of that city in the former war with Germany, ate horse-flesh and even that of rats, dogs and cats. Now it is Germany's turn and with the many mouths to feed they are placing a prohibitive tax on the pet dog, resulting in his appearance in boarding house hash and a most toothsome sausage. Listen to this from a German correspondent in a Boston paper:

"At the present time we have not a crust of bread, not a slice of meat, not one potato too many, and even bones and offal are eagerly searched for. Thousands have been made orphans by this fearful war, and are now almost without food or shelter.

"And yet there are still more than 10,000 pet dogs kept in Leipzig—useless luxuries, which are fed on good food, the sight of which would make the mouths of many a poor human waif to water with envy.

"This is a scandalous state of things, which must no longer be tolerated. Let the authorities raise the dog tax to 50s a year. The result will be a snug little revenue from the 10,000 four-footed parasites. Should their owners demur at paying so highly for their idle indulgence, the dogs could simply be seized, turned over to the butchers, and made to serve a more useful purpose dead than alive, and a cheap and wholesome food would become at once available even to the poorest.

"A stop must be put to all aimless indulgence and empty show, for which the times are far too serious."

A school for dental hygienists, based on the work of Dr. Fones at Bridgeport and with part of the original participants, is being conducted at Hartford, Conn., under the jurisdiction of local dentists. Twenty-one women are taking the course of twelve weeks, made up of lectures and practical work on living subjects.



HERE'S A NEW ONE



We want good clean humor for this page and are willing to pay for it. Send me the story that appeals to you as "funny" and if I can use it, you will receive a check on publication—Address EDITOR, 186 Alexander St., Rochester, N. Y.

A MAN and woman were taking their first sea voyage and both sick. The husband was at the railing, paying his respects to Neptune, the wife seated in steamer chair back of him notices their little boy climbing up on the rail besides his father; she musters up sufficient courage and energy to speak to her husband and say: "George, George, Oh! do speak to Johnnie." The husband, as soon as he could, turned to Johnnie and said in a weak voice, "How do you do, Johnnie?"—L. S. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AN old farmer seeing a sign reading: "Woman's Exchange," stepped inside and asked the stern-looking woman in charge, "Be this the woman's exchange?" "Yes, sir"; she replied. "Be you the woman?" "Yes, sir," she answered in a freezing tone. "Wal, I guess I'll keep Sal a while longer."—W. H. R., Fulton, Mo.

MUCH opposition was manifested to the raising of funds for plastering the ceiling of a southern colored church. One of the brethren was objecting strongly to the proposed assessment when a large piece of plaster fell and hit him on the head. He was thoroughly frightened and called out: "Oh Lord! I'll give \$5." From the amen corner a voice bawled: "Lord, hit him again!"—M. B., Chester, S. C.

"Is he a typical American?" "Yes; he likes baseball, has a motor car, owes a mortgage, pays alimony and thinks the moving pictures have grand opera beaten a mile."—G. S., Spokane, Washington.

A WELL-DRESSED lady entered the street car with her small son, who was dressed in white socks, showing his rounded bare legs. The passengers were admiring him, when a gentleman next to him took hold of his bare legs and said: "Who's got nice fat legs?" And the boy replied, "My mamma."—H. W. C., Columbus, O.

Upon reaching the Pearly Gates, a new arrival noticed a number of people crying.

"Is this heaven?" he asked of St. Peter, who came to the gate.

"It is," Peter replied.

"Well, if this is heaven, why are all of these people crying?"

"Oh," said St. Peter, "They are a lot of fools from Southern California who want to go home."—A. E., Ocean Park, Cal.

AN eminent American in visiting a school one day, observed a small negro boy standing in a corner adorned with a dunce cap. The visitor approached the boy and asked:

"Why are you here?" "Fo' tellin' lies," came the quick response. "What is your name?" "G'rge Washington, sah."—E. C. O., Los Angeles, Cal.

THE pastor of a Baptist colored church asked all who were Baptists to stand up.

The whole congregation responded with one exception. "Well, my good man, where were you baptized?" asked the preacher. "Ah was baptized in Brother Jones' Methodist church, parson, replied the lonesome negro. "Well, well!" replied the preacher, "You wasn't baptized; you was just dry cleaned."—W. R. M., Newburgh, N. Y.